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WHOLE NUMBER 18,316.

RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1910.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Cloudy.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

CARROLL IS TRIED BY MINOR COURT

Negro's Hearing Proceeded With, Minus Prosecutors.

MAY BE DEATH BLOW TO JOINT CAMPS

Virginia Officers Indignant at Proceeding—Declare Their Commissions Have Been Rendered Worthless—Verdict Not Yet Announced at Gettysburg.

Without a witness for the prosecution, without notice to the Virginia officers, whose authority was defied, and whose lives were threatened, the summary trial in the case of Private Thomas Carroll, the negro soldier, has been resumed and concluded at Gettysburg. The findings have been referred to General W. W. Waterspoon, the camp commander, but had not been announced up to last night.

It is regarded as more than likely, judging from the expressions of opinion voiced by Virginia officers last night, that the last joint encampment has been held. The action of the War Department in putting negro troops in camp with Southern white soldiers, and then dragging the commissions of the Southern militiamen in the dust, was most severely condemned. It is an open secret that Governor Mann thinks it would be best to let the State troops camp by themselves, on their own grounds, and let only the officers go off to camps of instruction with other officers of the regular army and the National Guard.

May Enter Protest.
The Governor was much surprised yesterday when he heard that the summary court had proceeded with the trial. He stated that he would take the matter up with Senator Martin, probably with the idea of entering a protest with the War Department. It is realized that since the summary trial is concluded, the incident is closed so far as the punishment of the negro is concerned, but the principle and the precedent, in the Governor's opinion, demand attention. While the Senator and the Governor did not see each other in Richmond yesterday, it is presumed that they discussed the matter on the train on which they left the city together.

The presumption is that the affidavits taken by the officer who investigated the incident, prior to the first order delegating the trial to a summary court, were presented as evidence. Certain it is that no Virginia was present to hear the evidence of the negro, to observe his demeanor on the stand or to controvert any statement he might choose to make. Carroll doubtless had it all his own way.

Puzzled at Procedure.
But the Virginia officers are asking how it was done. They are unable to see how such a trial could be more than a mockery. Lieutenant E. M. Hardy, of Company B, of Richmond, the men whose lives were threatened, have always been ready to give their evidence before any sort of court. Had the trial officers, it is pointed out, wanted the facts in the case, they could have got them.

To the onlooker at the camp, it was evident from the first, that the sympathy of General Waterspoon was with the negro. The idea was firmly implanted in his head that the negro race was down-trodden and abused, and that the Virginia troops were pursuing a settled policy of imposition on the black troops in camp. It was this feeling, say the soldiers, that made the commanding officer give out a statement regarding Virginia hoodlums, and which caused him to express regret in case he should be obliged to punish Carroll.

Drew His Pistol.
The facts in this case are fresh in the public mind. Carroll, who had been walking on the main east-west camp road, to the line of the Virginia line, was halted by a sentry, but disregarded the command. The incident was observed by Lieutenant E. M. Hardy, of Company B, of Richmond, who, instructed Corporal Truehart, of the guard, to stop the man, and Carroll retreated into his own camp, only a few yards distant.

The offender was then made prisoner, his colored superior telling him to go with the officer. The night was spent in the guard house of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, but the next morning Carroll was released on parole, to the surprise of the Virginians.

The testimony given at the trial this week, according to a report sent out from Gettysburg, "indicated that the revolver was not loaded, and that on account of race prejudice, the Virginians with fixed bayonets had chased the colored trooper back to his camp." As a matter of fact, Corporal Truehart's was the only bayonet in sight. The Virginians had no ball cartridges. The negro's revolver and holster were taken in charge by the colored first sergeant, and were not examined by the white men. So far as they knew at the time, the weapon was loaded.

Upon charges being preferred by the officers, Lieutenant E. B. Glenaves collected the evidence and presented it to Provost Marshal Daniel H. Boughton. The latter, it was understood, passed it up to General Waterspoon without recommendation. The latter thereupon ordered a summary court to be held. This proceeding is in the nature of a justice's court, capable of

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

MURDERER OF WIFE IS STILL AT LARGE

Dr. Crippen Being Sought Throughout the World.

NO DOUBT LEFT AS TO HIS GUILT

Kills Belle Elmore, Noted Music Hall Singer, and Buries Body in Cellar of Their London Home—Misspelled Word Leads to Investigation.

London, July 14.—All the intricate machinery of Scotland Yard has been set in motion to effect the capture of Dr. Hawley H. Crippen, the battered body of whose wife, a noted music hall singer, known under the stage name of Belle Elmore, was found buried deep in the cellar in the cellar of their home at Hildrop Crescent, North London.

Crippen has been missing since last Saturday, when apparently he could no longer offer explanation for the death of his wife, which was alleged to have occurred months ago in California. Then it was that the police, in making a thorough examination of the empty house, came upon the body, mutilated and burned beyond recognition by pickaxe men, which had been thrown upon it. The thick clay, by which it was partly surrounded, to some extent retarded the action of the quicklime, and so frustrated the murderer's intention of destroying the body utterly. It is reported that the body had been partly dissected before burial, and that nearly all the bones are missing.

Steamers Watched.
Requests have been sent out broadcast that all incoming steamers be watched. The belief is strong that Crippen sailed on Saturday for New York, but that he had been in London not long ago than this morning.

Nothing, however, developed during the course of the day, although the police continued their digging operations at the house. "—ing was found that would throw further light on the mystery, which has become the chief sensation in the London newspapers.

Dr. Crippen, who is a dentist and fifty years of age, has made his home for some time at 29 Hildrop Crescent, North London. Some time ago, his wife, Belle Elmore, a vaudeville actress and treasurer of the Musical Artists' Guild, disappeared, and subsequently a notice of her death appeared in the local papers. The fact of her demise was generally credited, but there was more or less gossip among the woman's intimates, and this finally reached the ears of the police. The latter visited Dr. Crippen, and the interview appeared to be satisfactory.

Saturday noon Dr. Crippen disappeared, and since then the police have been unable to locate him. Yesterday a search of the Crippen house was made, and the battered body of the woman was found buried in the cellar. It had been placed in quicklime, and was burned beyond recognition, but the findings of the body, together with the discoveries of today, left no doubt in the mind of the authorities that the murdered woman was Mrs. Crippen.

Carefully Planned.
The indications point to a carefully planned murder. Early in February last a letter signed "Belle Elmore" was received by the Vaudeville Artists' Guild, stating that the writer was going to America on business. It was intended to cover up a crime that, as it turned out, furnished an evidence of criminality. Belle Elmore spelled her name with one "L." This discrepancy was recognized, and aroused suspicion among members of the guild, and largely influenced them in determining to bring the matter of the woman's strange disappearance before the authorities.

Then the advertisement appeared, announcing that Belle Elmore had died at Los Angeles, Cal. An investigation was put on foot, and the advertisement was found to have been untrue. It was learned to-day that when the officers visited Crippen, they forced him to admit that his wife Elmore did not die in California. He then said, according to the detectives, that he and his wife had quarreled, and that following the quarrel she disappeared. The police refused to accept this explanation because of the fact that the woman was found to have left her jewelry and money behind. Pursuing their inquiry, the authorities discovered that Dr. Crippen was born at Coldwater, Mich. He practiced in Detroit, San Diego, Cal., Salt Lake City, St. Louis and Brooklyn, as an eye and ear specialist.

It was learned on the stage, at New York, that the woman's maiden name was Mackamotski. The two came to London four years ago.

Was a Brooklyn Girl.
New York, July 14.—Belle Elmore was a Brooklyn girl. The first news of her death was received here by Mrs. R. H. Mills, a step-sister, in a letter dated April 7, No. 39 Hildrop Crescent, North London, England, and signed by Dr. Crippen.

The police regard the date as important because, although it carried the first word from Dr. Crippen to his wife's family of her death, it is nearly two months later than the death notice published in London. The letter follows:

(Continued on Second Page.)

JOINT TRIBUNAL IS BEING PLANNED

United States and Canada to Supervise Railroad Rates.

MANY PROBLEMS ARE PRESENTED

Under Present Conditions International Traffic Cannot Be Regulated—Conferees Appointed and May Be Ready to Report When Congress Convenes.

Washington, July 14.—An international railway commission, with supervisory authority over the railroads of the United States and Canada, probably will be the result of action taken to-day by this government in the appointment of Chairman Martin A. Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, as the representative of the United States to confer with Hon. J. P. Mabee, chief of the Railway Commission of Canada, who has been designated by the latter country as its representative. Announcement of Judge Knapp's appointment was made by the State Department to-day as follows:

"The Secretary of State has designated Hon. Martin A. Knapp, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, as the representative of this government to confer with the recently appointed Canadian representative, Hon. J. P. Mabee, chairman of the Railway Commission of Canada, on the subject of the joint control of international traffic rates. It is understood that meetings between Mr. Knapp and Mr. Mabee will be arranged at once to take place at points in the United States or Canada, or both, during the remainder of the summer. Upon the completion of the conference, a report with recommendations will be made by the commissioners, either jointly to both governments or separately to their respective governments."

Result of Long Effort.
The appointment of Judge Knapp and Mabee is the result of a considerable period of correspondence and diplomatic interchange between the United States and Canada. More than a year ago the subject was broached, first in a letter from Mr. Mabee to Judge Knapp.

It was pointed out that the increasing traffic between the United States and Canada would render for control over rates in the future more difficult unless some joint action were taken. It was realized that the acquisition of American railroads by Canadian roads presented ever increasing difficulties. In the present circumstances it is not possible to compel railway or express companies to establish joint through rates to any point in the two countries, and from points in the two countries, Interstate Commerce Commission may require roads under its jurisdiction to establish through rates and joint rates, and the lines under its jurisdiction to do the same, but neither body can compel two or more carriers to do this with international traffic and furnish to the shipper a through bill of lading from any point in one country to any point in the other. The reason for this is that the United States and Canada also is a question of serious importance to shippers.

Present Powers Limited.
The difficulties practically preclude any inquiry by either government into the reasonableness of combination through rates as applied to international traffic.

No power at present exists that can require carriers engaged in that international transportation to establish what may be officially regarded as reasonable through joint rates and apportion those rates among the participating carriers in the event of a disagreement. The result is that the international traffic moves upon a combination of rates local to the United States and to Canada, and if this combination of the local rates is attacked it must be through proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission. Out of this situation grew the suggestion that an international commission should be created which should have supervisory authority over all interstate and international transportation lines, whether by rail or water, between the two countries.

While no definite arrangements yet have been perfected for the conference, it is likely that Chairman Knapp and Mr. Mabee will meet in Ottawa some time in August. It will be the effort of the representatives of the two governments to adjust the matter so as to make it possible to submit a report and recommendations before the beginning of the sessions of the American Congress in December.

Aviator Falls.
Bournemouth, July 14.—A Rawlinson, the English aviator, while making a flight at the aviation meet. One leg was broken and he received other injuries. The machine was smashed to bits.

EDITORS SPEND DAY AT YORKTOWN

Hold Important Business Session and Elect New Officers.

JUDGE CAMPBELL MADE PRESIDENT

Several Addresses on Matters of Interest to Newspaper Men. Report of Committee on Nomination—Party Returns to Ocean View for the Night.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Ocean View, Va., July 14.—"On the historic and sacred soil of Yorktown," as President Campbell said in his speech of thanks to-day, of the Virginia Press Association, the final business session was held this afternoon. On the beach, which lies below the monument erected by the United States government in memory of Lord Cornwallis's surrender, and which marks America's independence, the members of the press group eloquent on many themes; waxed patriotic, and finally got strongly down to work and discussed business matters of vast importance to the newspaper profession. Among those who made addresses were McDonald Lee, of Irvington; Edmund Pendleton, of Richmond; Walter E. Addison, of Lynchburg; Charles E. Cook, of Richmond; H. R. Mills, of Buena Vista; J. E. Cooke, of Waynesboro; William Bissell, of Staunton; Lewis L. Bristol, and A. H. Clement, of Appomattox.

As predicted in The Times-Dispatch, Judge Campbell, of Amherst, was unanimously elected president, and W. E. Addison, of the Lynchburg News, was the choice of all for vice-presidential honors.

Short Stop at Old Point.
Through the courtesy of Commodore McDonald Lee, the members of the Press Association made the trip from Norfolk to Yorktown in steamship Commodore Maury. The bay was overcast, but the intermittent showers falling on the deck, and the sight of the apparel of the guests.

At Old Point a stop of half an hour was made, and many of the men and women of the party visited the fort, while the post-card men reaped a harvest. Practically every section of Virginia will be deluged to-morrow with colored views of Fort Monroe.

As the Maury steamed into the mouth of York River S. Wilkins Matthews, secretary of the Commission of Fisheries, pointed out Tongueague Creek, and told the following strange and romantic story:

His brother, John Matthews, was returning from Baltimore in a sailing vessel, on which were fifteen persons. Caught in the floating ice, and evidently knowing that he could not hope to escape, Matthews made his will, placed it in a bottle, and threw the bottle overboard. All hands were drowned, and some weeks afterwards the bottle was washed ashore, delivered to the judge of the court and the will probated. It was found that Matthews had willed all his property to a famous Accomac belle, to whom he was engaged as secretary. "Brother," said the judge, "if you had not been so good a shipper, you would have been a little difficulty in finding a bottle in which to place the will, for the members of the press are, for this meeting at least, all on the water vehicles."

First and Only Tragedy.
The only tragedy that has yet visited the shores came to the fore when John Spencer, of the Newport News Times-Herald lost his hat, the head piece being waited away by the cold breezes of Chesapeake Bay. Lunch was served at the hotel before the bottle was reached, and the watermelons disappeared spoke well for the inward capacity of the editors. The business meeting was called to order by Vice-President Campbell, of Amherst. "Brother," said Moseley, of Danville, delivered a prayer, and then the members got down to business.

By the way, "Brother" Moseley com-

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Lynchburg's Population Shows Increase of 10,603

Washington, D. C., July 14.—During the past decade Lynchburg, Va., has been a rejuvenation. This was made evident to-day when figures of population as enumerated for the thirteenth census were issued by Director Durand, showing the number of persons in that city to be 29,484. This number was an increase of 10,603 inhabitants, or 56.1 per cent, over the population of 1900. At that time the figures for Lynchburg showed a decrease of 4.2 per cent, from the number of people there in 1890, which was 19,709.

The population of Christiansburg, Va., is given at 1,508, compared with 659 in 1900.

ON SUNDAY

The Times-Dispatch will print the Second Number of the Eight School Sections of 1910.

This number will contain special articles by M. P. Shawkey, West Virginia Superintendent of Public Instruction, and George H. Denny, President Washington and Lee University, together with announcements of the leading schools and colleges of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Maryland, Pennsylvania and District of Columbia.

Get It, Read It—It's Worth While.

ILL-TREATED BY MADRIZ



WILLIAM PITTMAN.

PITTMAN STARVING IN MANAGUA PRISON

BROKERS ARE HELD FOR EXTRADITION

Will Be Taken to Washington to Answer Bucket-Shop Charges.

New York, July 14.—United States Commissioner Shields to-day held for extradition to Washington, Edward S. Boggs, Oliver J. Robinson, Richard E. Preusser, Leo Mayer and Robert A. Guy, members of the firm of E. S. Boggs & Company, with offices in this city, and accused of being connected with the operation of a chain of bucket-shops.

When the five prisoners were taken before United States Judge Hand, so that the warrants of removal could be signed, Torrence J. McManus opposed the removal of his clients to Washington on the ground that the indictments did not state sufficient facts to constitute a crime.

Judge Hand announced that he would give his decision later. He stated that if he held the men for removal to Washington he would hold them in \$5,000 bail each, to appear for trial at the October term of the Washington court.

Indicted in District.
Washington, July 14.—Boggs, Preusser, Mayer and Guy were indicted by the Federal grand jury in the District of Columbia for conspiracy upon evidence gathered by the Department of Justice in its crusade against the bucket-shops.

They were arrested on bench warrants several weeks ago when special agents swooped down at a given hour on alleged bucket-shops in Washington, Cincinnati, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Jersey City in a raid planned by Attorney-General Wickersham.

Boggs & Company is one of the three firms which are accused of violating the anti-bucket-shops law of the District of Columbia. In that they furnished what purported to be stock quotations to a local representative.

CONSPIRACY CHARGE

Albany Men Planned to Order Clothes and Not Pay.

Montgomery, Ala., July 14.—Conspirators to use the United States mail to defraud seven big tailoring establishments in Chicago, is charged in one of three more indictments returned to-day by the Federal grand jury investigating the bankruptcy proceedings of the City Jewelry Company, in which seven Shreve brothers and others are involved.

The indictment directed against the Shreve brothers and J. R. Looney, of Andahela, Ala., charges that they planned to order clothes by mail, intending not to pay for them. Letters written by Jesse H. Shreve and the Union Mercantile Company of Andahela, of which Jesse H. Shreve and J. R. Looney were stockholders, are set out in the indictment, and show that large orders for clothing were sent to Chicago.

American Prisoner Is Found by Consul Olivares in Filthy Cell.

CONDITION PITIABLE

Dr. Madriz Forced to Furnish Better Accommodations for Adventurer.

Washington, D. C., July 14.—Confined in a filthy cell, six by five feet; unfed save by charitable strangers, William Pittman, an American captured by the Madriz government forces near Bluefields, was found in an overcrowded local prison at Managua, Nicaragua, by Consul Olivares yesterday. The consul, who is stationed at that point, telegraphed the State Department to-day that he visited Pittman, discovered the revolting conditions, and, through protests, forced Dr. Madriz to furnish the adventurous American better prison accommodations, and that he do factio authorities, and that he, Pittman, whose relatives live at Cambridge, Mass., told Consul Olivares that he left Greytown July 4; that since then his captors have failed to provide him with food, leaving him almost dependent for subsistence upon the charity of his fellow prisoners. Pittman was starving.

Olivares immediately protested, reminding Madriz of his promise to treat Pittman with consideration. Madriz finally agreed to transfer Pittman to a larger and cleaner cell and to allow the consul to supply him with a sleeping couch and food. The consul reported that no definite action regarding Pittman had been determined by the de facto authorities, and that he, Olivares, will exert every effort to insure fairness and humane treatment for Pittman. When the United States learned of Pittman's arrest Dr. Madriz finally agreed that Pittman would be treated fairly and humanely.

Many Complaints.
Complaints from Americans at Matagalpa relative to threats repeatedly made against their lives and property by the Madriz government forces are being received by the consular reports. Consul Olivares cabled to the State Department to-day that the anti-American feeling in the northern part of Nicaragua, the section under control of the Madriz faction, is daily growing more bitter. Mr. Olivares has made vigorous representations to Dr. Madriz and has related to him Secretary Knox's warning that this government will hold the Madriz faction strictly accountable for the security of American life and property. British and German subjects at Matagalpa have appealed to their consuls in Managua for protection. So far no representations as to these have been made to the German and British home governments or to Washington. American Consul-General Eberhardt, who is detailed at large and happens to be in Nicaragua on a tour of inspection, cabled the State Department to-day corroborating the alarm of foreign residents over threats of Nicaraguans. He stated that the opinion at Matagalpa was that these anti-foreign demonstrations were caused by Madriz advocates who have threatened foreigners.

Physician a Prisoner.
New Orleans, La., July 14.—Reports received late to-day by steamer from Bluefields state that Dr. Clarence A. Burghelm, an American, is being held a prisoner by the Madriz forces in Nicaragua, who compelled him to treat the wounded at Bluefields Bluff, as well as those who are convalescing on the steamer Venus. Dr. Burghelm, whose home is given as Houston, Texas, is charged by the Madriz commanders with having aided General Estrada at Bluefields by treating the wounded in that town. Giving this as an excuse, they made him a prisoner when they found him later at Principitula.

Falls 100 Feet.
Duesseldorf, Rhineland Prussia, July 14.—Herr Strack, the aviator, during a flight with a monoplane to-day, fell from a height of 100 feet. The machine was wrecked, but Strack escaped with slight injuries.

CRITICAL STAGE HAS BEEN REACHED

Employees of Pennsylvania Railroad on Verge of Strike.

BUT LITTLE HOPE OF SETTLEMENT

Company Officials Declare They Will Not Grant Demands, nor Will They Resort to Arbitration Under Erdman Act. Committee of Six Has Power to Act.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 14.—Whether a strike of 15,000 conductors and trainmen, baggage masters and yardmen employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad lines east of Pittsburgh, Erie and Buffalo shall be called, is now in the hands of a committee of six, headed by President B. B. Peterson, of the Order of Railway Conductors, and W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The conferees to-day between the committee of railroad men and General Manager W. Hayward Myers, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, resulted in no agreement, and so far as can be learned neither side conceded anything to the other.

When the final conference was over the committee representing the railroad men filed out of the Pennsylvania office, each member with a serious face. None had anything to say, and the Pennsylvania officials declined to talk.

The railroad men later held a brief meeting, and at its conclusion President Garretson announced that the 12 members of the general committee who had been given power through the strike ballot to order a walkout, had unanimously voted to leave the matter in the hands of a committee of six.

At Critical Stage.
It was further given out that this committee had the power of fixing the time the men shall go to work, and when a strike order might be expected. Mr. Garretson refused to state. Thus the situation appears to be at a critical stage, but there is still hope among the railroad men that a way will be found that will prevent the men from going on strike.

Two conferences were held to-day, one at 11 A. M., and the other at 3 P. M.

So far as can be learned, either side had anything new to offer that the railroad men insisted that they be given a ten-hour day with the present eleven-hour rate of wages paid by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The company, on the other hand, again declined to concede anything further than had already been offered. Mr. Myers, it is said, declared that the company would give the men the same conditions as those under which the New York Central men work, provided that meant no increases in the operating expenses of the company.

So far as could be learned to-night no further meeting has been fixed between the railroad men's committee and General Manager Myers.

Messrs. Garretson and Lee to-night declared that they did not propose to invoke arbitration as provided in the Erdman act. Whether or not the railroad will attempt to take advantage of that legislation is not known.

Result of Strike Vote.
Pittsburg, Pa., July 14.—The vote of the railroad men on the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, as announced to-night by the committee carrying on the situation, shows an overwhelming majority in favor of a strike, 88 1-3 per cent, of the conductors, 97 7-10 per cent, of the trainmen, and 96 8-10 per cent, of the firemen voting in the affirmative. The committee also to-night gave out this statement: "The joint committee of firemen and engineers, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and the Order of Railway Conductors, representing approximately 10,000 conductors, trainmen, yardmen and firemen on the Pennsylvania lines, west of Pittsburgh, called on General Manager G. L. Peck this afternoon and gave him the result of the votes of the men in these classes. The entire committee of eighty-three unemployed men and firemen, the executive officers of the organizations interested—A. P. Kelly, vice-president of the Firemen and Engineers; G. H. Sines, vice-president of the Trainmen, and L. E. Sheppard, senior vice-president of the Conductors."

"Mr. Peck had with him General Superintendents A. M. Schoyer, of the Northwest system, and R. E. McCarty, of the Southwest system. The vote was announced as follows: "By the conductors' committee, 1,193 for and 146 against; the trainmen's committee, 5,165 for and 126 against, and by the firemen's committee, 2,533 for and 90 against."

"As announced was announced, Mr. Peck and the grand officers heretofore named entered into a detailed discussion as to what the employees desired, and after a thorough understanding was reached, Mr. Peck took the entire matter under advisement, and will meet the entire joint committee and executive officers of the organizations to-morrow, at which time his answers will be forthcoming."

The officers of the organizations beyond this stage were silent, and declined to discuss the matter or say anything further inasmuch as negotiations have been renewed. The railroad company had no statement to make to-night.

WILL REVIEW FLEET

Taft to Have First View of Vessels at

Beverly, Mass., July 14.—President Taft will have his first view of the Atlantic battleship fleet, as commanded by Admiral C. B. Dutton, of the United States, on August 5, at Provincetown, Mass. Five warships will be assembled there, and the President will review them from the bridge of the yacht Mayflower.

Mr. Taft is going to Provincetown to deliver an address at the dedication of the Pilgrim monument, the cornerstone of which was laid two years ago by Theodore Roosevelt. The battleships will be assembled in honor of the occasion. There will be a land parade of sailors and marines, and probably several regiments of soldiers.